UNION DEAD.

Decoration of the Graves of Soldiers at the Cemeteries.

Patriotic Addresses and Affecting Ceremonies.

MUSTER OF THE VETERANS OF THE WAR.

IN MEMORIAM.

es at Cypress Hill, Greenwood and Other Cemeterles-Commemoration of the Death Roll of Valor in New York and

A soldier's grave! What a thousand somes and ssociations do those simple words conjure up. only a soldier's grave, a paltry little mound of earth, bare six feet of land which constitutes man's last inheritance in this world-but the words conseal a story which it takes history to tell and the annals of a nation to perpetuate to posterity. One is reminded in a mement of the blood, carnage and flory of war. Fancy seems to hear the hourse cannon ue-coated veterans hurrying into the fight, and the e the blue smoke curls in varying lines of coloring, hanging like a pall over the picture below. The shrick of the wounded, the groan of the dying, the faces ofthe dead, all, all are again recalled, with the more bitter memories still of the vacant chair, deserted hearth, the widow, the fatherless the desolate ones who weep for those who will never return again. Peace, however, has succeeded war. he sword has been beaten into the ploughshare, and we who sent our warriors to the battle can now ourn their loss while recollecting their gallant Twine the laurel wreath for the victors; but oce victis, woe to the conquered. Only a soldier's grave! It tells its own tale; it is a lesson for life; it the history of the world; the progress of natio

Yesterday was a day of peculiar solemnity to the majority of our citizens throughout the entire country and especially to those of New York and Brooklyn, for it marked the first real celebration which has been held in honor of the brave soldiers who died in tion of the Union. In every town and hamlet through the States the day was held sacred, and pilgrimages made to the last resting places of the dead, where services were offered up and the graves decorated with wreaths and flowers and immortelles like those to be seen at Père la Chaise, in Paris. It is a happy hought to think that the dead are remembered, and that when one goes on that path which can only be trodden once, one is not entirely forgotten; hatt ome one recalls the image of the past and pictures some one recalls the image of the past and pictures him who has gone with a fond recollection partly of sorrow, partly of joy and pride in his deeds, his love, his loss and his memory. A happy thought to think this, but happier still to reflect that everything which detracts from his character is forgotten, and only the good remembered for it is a beautiful old proverb that which teaches us:—De motuis mit visi bonum—"Only think well of the dead." Such is the mere individual remembrance of those departed, but how much more noteworthy is it when the whole of a nation meet together in one day we might say, and commemorate the deeds of the dead. When throughout the length and breadth of the land, in memoriam, the battle cry leads forth thousands to strew the graves of fallen heroes with flowers, in gratitude for their bravery, in recollection of their fate. From east to west, from north to south, yesterday was celebrated in this manner, and every cemetery in the country, every spot in the empire which contained the relies of one of those who fell in the cause of his country was visited by troops of friends and sympathizing citizens. The old veterans of New York and Brooklyn began to muster at an early hour, and various committees were formed for the purpose of visiting the principal cemeteries on Long Island. Greenwood, Evergreen and the Holy Cross Cemetery, at Fintbush, were each in turn attended and the soldiers' graves irrewn with flowers and the burial service read at each, besides the burial ground in the Navy Yard, where the commemoration was more effective by a parade of the marines. The chief ceremony of the day, however, took place at who has gone with a fond recollection partly of

where the commentation was more effective by a parade of the marines. The chief coremony of the day, however, took place at THE CYPKESS HILL CEMETERY.

Here more than three thousand soldiers' graves are to be found in nearly one clump a short distance from the entrance, and here yesterday some thousands of people assembled to honor the dead. The day used with making the case of the weeping with the occasion. The aky was overcast and the trailing branches of the weeping willows and cypress surged to and fro in the sighing willows and cypress surged to and fro in the sighing willows and cypress surged to and fro in the sighing willows and cypress surged to and from the sighing willows and cypress surged to and fr

mighty hatton turns aside for a moment in the pursuit of its material prosperity to come to the quiet graves of its martyred saviours and to freshen their memory before the world. To woman is committed the immediate office of strewing their graves with those ever-touching floral emblems of her own faithful heart and her nature, with which she has in all ages fittingly garlanded the brow of the hero living, and which she has always planted upon that little mound which should cover the soldier's breast when dead. There is something more romantic in that simple little old-fashioned mound than in cloistered or cavernous vaults for the soldier.

He loved the fields and they should be his cover.

mound which should cover the soldler's breast when dead. There is something more romantic in that simple little old-fashioned mound than in cloistered or cavernous valits for the soldler.

He loved the fields and they should be his cover.

Make his grave with kers

Who called nim once her lover,

Where the winds may sign upon it

And the sun may shine upon it.

And the sun may shine upon it.

And the bee may dioe upon it.

Three years have relied on since the last shot was fred by "State rights" against the power of the Union—a shot which made the last, greatest and best martyr to our nationality—he who was the great friend of soldlers, of soldiers' widows and orphans, and of soldiers' graves; three years have rolled on, and in the turmoil and dust of those commonplaces which surround and cover up the poetry of the noblest things in the present, the nation seemed for a time to have forgotten its immense debt. But time is, perhaps, now beginning to lift our people to an alitude whence the proportions of the crisis through which we have passed and the grand services of each humble actor in the front line of events can be measured. Comrades, this day is a significant sign of the ineradicable love in our people's hearts of a nationality; for, though these ceremonles were begun by comrades, it has been taken up and sympathized in by the people. We, comrades, are of the people, and from us the people at large will catch the spirit and perpetuate it. This not will engender patriotism in the young and renew the old fres in all others. As those truths which are draped in song and poetry live longest, so will these poetic offerings to the dead shine in our history with a lustre usequalled by that of those more livenediately substantial acts of charity to the living. All over this broad land, at this boar, as we stand here within hearing of the surge under which sleep some of our comrades, the loyal church belis of every hambet and village are chibing, and the clizens have tagraned saide from their vocation, and loyal hea

of them or their cause encourage their living:

let the offerings of kindred and domestic lother twined about them, and let them not be destrated by vindictive touch, for they fell as our own', einsoldiers, Americans. But in taking our is are let us by these graves swear that we shall always stand ready to make more of them. Let us once more repeat our short and simple croed, "Elernal fidelity to national unity." That a lone was the issue that made us comrades at first; is a was the issue that made us comrades at first; is a was the issue are we bound together, while, as protherhood, we leave all other issues to other peor let be but, comrades, little more need be said. Our d'ay is well done to-day, as it has been in the past, and the spirits of the departed may now look d'awn upon this scene, as well, too, the living behold as, and say, pulce et decorum est pro patria mort—"sweet and becoming it is to the for one's country."

The band theu performed in the saddest asprylio the beautiful air, "Sweet spirit, hear my prayer," from Lurline, after which Mr. Everest made the most touching address to the large andience which had now formed around. The band again performed more solemn music and then the Rev. Mathew Hale Smith addressed the assemblage, and Pastor Beath concluded the service by offering up a prayer, in which he prayed not only for the dead but for the living, whom he trusted would maintain that Union which their lost comrades had laid down their lives for. The battalion of veterans was then divided into companies, who each took a portion of the burial ground and decorated each grave in turn with nowers and evergreens. The sight at the cemetery was most impressive, solemn and touching, and many a sob betrayed during the progress of the service that the memory of the dead was yet green and the sore heart caused by the effects of the war not yet healed. The celebration was not concluded until close on six o'clock.

The Day at Flushing, L. 1.

Now that the custom of decorating the soldiers' graves has been made one to be generally observed in the North as well as it has hitherto been observed in the South the people of Flushing, not wishing to be belind the greater part of the comto be belind the greater part of the community in honoring those who fell upon the battiefield, have resolved to hereafter recognize the day with all the honor and ceremony due the occasion. During the progress of the late civil war no town of the size of Flushing had sent more men to the battlefield, and of the large number who left their homes and all that made home dear to them few ever returned. As an inerfable proof of this there is now erected upon a beautiful meund in the centre of the village a monument as a mark of respect shown to the honored dead, and which bears upon its four sides over one hundred names. Yesterday afternoon the monument was beautifully decorated with floral cullings of the carly season, but the day not permitting the exercises to be held without and around the monument they were adjourned to the Town Hall immediately opposite, where speeches eulogistic of the dead and the noble cause for which they died were made, interspersed with music and singing, when the gathering adjourned towards dusk.

New Jersey. and affecting manner in New Jersey. In Newark the interesting ceremony was the occasion of a grand demonstration of a most hearty and enthusisastic description in this city yesterday. At noon, from the flagstaffs of public and private buildings, the Stars and Stripes fluttered in the breeze at haif mast, About four o'clock the procession moved from the place of formation, at the upper end of Military Park, and after going round the latter once moved down Broad street to Market street, up the latter to South Orange avenue and thence to Fairmount Cemetery, beautifully located just beyond the city proper and in full view of the Orange Mountains. The procession, consisting chiefly of ladies and children in carriages and large wagons, the latter gayly decorated with patriotic flags and streamers, was headed by Reinhardt's brass band, in new uniforms, which had volunteered its services for the occasion, and a detachment of the Veteran regiment. After arriving at the cemetery, as soon as all had entered, the ceremonies were commenced by a prayer of much pathos offered by Rev. Isaac Tuttle, formerly chaplain of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers. Then followed the hymn. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' participated in by the entire assemblage; after which the ladies and children deposited their offerings on the graves of the departed heroes. Handel's "Rest, Spirit, Rest," was performed by the band as a dirge, in a highly creditable manner. An address which opened appropriately but ended politically was delivered by Dr. S. B. Hunt, of this city. Among the distinguished persons present were Governor Marcus L. ward, General N. N. description in this city yesterday. At noon, from livered by Dr. S. B. Hunt, of this city. Among the distinguished persons present were Governor Marcus L. Ward, General N. N. Haisted and Mayor Peddie. Colonel Johnson, the grand marshal, and his aids Colonel Ward, Major Davis, Captains Ayres, Wackenshaw, Bowers and Courtois, Lieutenant Michael Dwyer and Sergeants Krauzelmeyer and Fischer, are deserving of much praise for the orderly manner in which the arrangements were carried out.

At Elizabeth the good people also made a large demonstration on the occasion, and commemorated the valorous dead with beautiful floral tributes. The orator of the occasion was Governor Ward.

Ceremonies at Arlington-Decoration of Graves at Arlington-Impressive Ceremonies-Ora-tion by General Gardeld-Distinguished Per-

The graves of the Union dead at Arlington, Va., formerly the estate of Robert E. Lee, were decorated

Grant, Hancock, Eakin, Howard and Granger, with General Logan, the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. The ceremonies were conducted under the direction of a committee of gentiemen from Washington and a numerous committee of ladies, including Mrs. Senator Trumbull, Mrs. General Grant, Mrs. Senator Made, Mrs. Senator Morgan and Miss Mary Foot. The ceremonies comprised a prayer by Dr. Sunderland, oration by General Garfield, of Ohio; an original poem by J. C. Smith, vocal and instrumental music and national salute. The ceremonies began at one P. M.

ORATION BY GRNERAL, GARFIELD.

After the preliminary ceremonies were concluded General Garrield, member of Congress from Ohio, delivered the foliowing oration:

I am oppressed with a sense of the impropriety of uttering words on this occasion. If silence is ever golden it must be here beside the graves of fifteen thousand men, whose lives were more significant than speech and whose death was a poem, the music of which can never be sung. But since it is decreed that some words shall here be spoken, I can console myself for the unworthiness of mine by the reflection that no words can be worthy of this occasion. With words we make promises, plight faith and praise virtue. Promises may not be kept: plighted faith may be broken and vaunted virtue may be only the cunning mask of vice. We do not know one promise that these men made, one pledge that they gave, one word that they spoke; but we do know that they summed up and perfected by one supreme act the highest virtues of men and citizens. For love of country they accepted death. That act resoived all doubts and made immortal their patriotism and their virtue. For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict. His faith and virtue and truth must still withstand the assaults of time and fortune—must still be assailed by temptations before which lofty natures have fallen. But with these there of the more than the principle of the more place. The faith of our people in the stability and penace were known

agination. It would have been such as might follow were destroyed and

Planets rushing from aspect malign
Of feecest opposition in mid sky
Should combat and their jarring spheres comfound.

The nationity was summoned by every high motive that can inspire men. Two centuries of freedom had rendered the people of this continent units for despotism. They must save their government or have none. As a flash of lightning in a midnight tempest reveals the abysimal borrors of the great deep, so did the flash of the first gun disclose the awful abyss into which rebellion was ready to plunge us. That disclosure in one moment lighted the fire in twenty million hearts. Hove to believe that no great deed of herole sacrifice is ever lost; that the characters of men are moulded and inspired by what their fathers have done; that there are treasured up in the spirits of American citizens all the unconscious influences of the Angio-Saxon race, from Agincourt to Bunker Hill. It was that influence which led a young Greek, two thousand years ago, to exclaim, when he heard the news of Marathon, "The trophies of Milkades will not let me sleep," Could these men be silent, whose ancestors had felt the inspiration of battle on every Acid where civilization has fought in she last thousand years? Read their answer in this green turf that covers them. But think not that their decision was made without a struggle. These pien,

each for himself. Tathered up all the cherished purposes of life, its aims and ambitions, its dearest affections, and flung all, with life itself, into the wild will wind of war. In the dark days of 1822 a new element was added to the conflict, an element which filted tife army with solemn but intense religious enthusiasm. By many unmistakable signs the nation was taught that God had indissolubly linked to our own the destiny of an enslaved race—that their liberty and our Union were, indeed, "one and inseparable." It was this conclusion which made the soul of John Brown the marching companion of our soldiers. It was this which made them sing while marching to battle:—

In the beauty of the liles Christ was borne across the sea, With a glory in his bosom which transfigures you and me. As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free, With a people and an army filled with such inspi-

With a people and an army filled with such inspirations failure was impossible; and every man whobore a worthy part in the struggle was in some degree consecrated by his work. Was not the hand consecrated that bore our banner in battle? Were not those doubly consecrated who received into their own hearts the fatal shafts that were aimed at the life of the country? Fortunate men! Your country lives because you died; your fame is placed where the breath of calumny can never reach it; where the mitake of a weary life can never dim its brightness. Coming generations will rise up and call you biessed. And now consider attentively this silent assembly of the dead. What does it represent? Here is an epitome of the war. Here are the sheaves reaped in the harvest of death from every battle field of Virginia. If each grave had a voice to tell us the last earthly news that reached its now silent tenunt we might stand still and hear the whole history of the war. We should hear that the life of one went out in the darkness of that first great disaster at Manassas, which fell like an eclipse upon the nation; that another died by the slow wasting of fever while wearily waiting for winter to end; that this one fell on the field in sight of the spires of Richmond, little dreaming that the flag must be carried through three more years of blood before it should be plainted in that capital, and that that one fell when the tide of war had swept us so far northward that the roar of the rebelgium shook the dome of the Capitol and re-echoed in the chambers of the Executive Mansion. We should hear mingled voices from the Rappahannock, the Rapidan, the Chickshominy and the James; solemn voloes from the Wilderness, and triumphant shouls from Endoured the shadow of the Capitol, swed by their valor. The volces of the control of reversible of the control of the co

IMPRESSIVE SCENES AND INCIDENTS-CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONIES. The most impressive feature in the ceremonies was the procession of the children of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, in charge of the officers and managers of the association and Committee on Decorations, followed by friends generally. As the procession moved around the garden south of the mansion the children strewed flowers upon the graves along the line of march and halted at the tomb of the unknown soldiers who fell in Virginia, from Bull run to the Rappahannock, during the early years of the war. The monument contains an inscription appropriate to their valor, and states that the dust of 2,111 soldiers is there commingled. The children, boys and girls, wearing mourning scarfs, sung a plaintive song, and during the playing of the dead march by the Pitth cavalry band the tomb was appropriately decorated amid marked solemnity, many shedding tears. Meantime a mational salute was fired from the front of the Arlington House. The procession then reformed and marched to the flag-stand at the principal cemetery. Then there was a prayer, a hymn by eight male voices and the reading of President Lincoln's dedicatory address at Gettysburg—the last named by Hon. Halbert E. Paine, of Wisconsin, ageneral in the late war. The Committee on Decorations, with the orphans, then deployed and took positions at the different stands of towers and dark and at once way. Decorations, followed by friends generally. As represents the deployed and took positions at the dif-ferent stands of flowers and flags, and at once pro-ceeded to the decoration of the graves throughout the cemetery. The bands relieved each other in playing appropriate music. The ceremonies con-cluded with the air of the "Star Spangied Banner," a prayer and benediction.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1868. The ceremony of decorating the graves of fallen heroes of the war of the rebellion by the Grand Army of the Republic took place to-day. The differen posts visited the several cemeteries and performed the duty assigned them in the presence of thousands of speciators. The residents on Broad street fur-nished large quantities of flowers from their hot houses.

Boston, May 30, 1868, Commemorative services in honor of the dead nion soldiers and the strewing of flowers on their Union soldiers and the strewing of flowers en their graves were appropriately carried out to-day in all parts of New England. Numerous posts of the Grand Army of the Republic paraded and with music marched to the principal cemeteries in the vicinity of Boston, and delegations were sent to many cities at a distance to aid in the services. At the Forrest Hill Cemetery the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument took place under the auspices of the former city government of Roxbury. All the public offices, insurance offices and many stores were closed. The flags were displayed at three-quarter staff, and other demonstrations expressive of sympathy were made.

Workester, May 30, 1868.
The soldiers' graves in all cemeteries of this city
were decked with flowers this morning by the soldiers of the Grand Army. This afternoon a process diers of the Grand Army. This afternoon a procession was formed, consisting of the State Guards, Highland Cadets, Post Ten of the Grand Army, General A. B. R. Sprague, Grand Commander of the District of Massachusetts, and staff; Mayor Biake and members of the city government, which marched to Mechanics! Hall, where memorial services were held. Addresses were delivered by Major General Devens and others. Governor Bullock, who was expected to address the meeting, telegraphed his inability to be present, saying, "Tender to all my sympathies in the solemn exercises of the day."

AUGUSTA, Me., June 30, 1868.

The graves of all the soldiers were appropriately decorated to-day by citizens and members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Okio.

CINCINNATI, May 30, 1868. The ceremony of decorating the graves of the sol diers buried at Spring Grove Cemetery was conducted in the most imposing manner to-day. Flags were displayed at half-mast in the city and along the were displayed at half-mast in the city and along the routes leading to the cometery. Over two thousand people went out by the special trains on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and an equal number from all directions by private conveyance. The day was the most beautiful and pleasant of the season. General H. L. Burnett delivered the oration, eulogizing the patriotism of the soldiers who died for their country. The graves were then strewed with nowers of all kinds of colors, framed into most every imaginable figure or device that affection could dictate as suitable emblems to the departed heroes.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30, 1868. The ceremonies of decorating the graves of soldiers and sailors buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, near this and saliors buried in Crown Hill Cemetery, near this city, took place this afternoon under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic Business was almost entirely suspended, and the citizens generally joined in the exercises. A procession consisting of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Masonic and Odd Fellows orthizations, Executive and Judicial State officers, the Mayor, city Conneil and citizens generally forgued at one o'clock and proceeded to the Cemetery. The exercises consisted in reading General Logaris order by the Adjutant General of the Department, an address by Governor Conrad Ranker, the recitation of a poem, written for the occasion, and the foral decoration of the graves by eighty orphanichlidren of deceased soldiers, assisted by eighty

WILMINGTON, May. 30, 1368. The ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves was duly observed this afternoon in this city. A large concourse of spectators attended, and two posts of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republi marched to the cemeteries, where bouquets were laid on the mounds, with prayer, address, reading of a poem and other ceremonies.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, May 30, 1868. At 10 o'clock to-day a procession composed of soldiers and a large number of citizens proceeded to work of beautifully decorating the graves of Union soldiers. Flags were displayed at half mast over the Custom House, Court House, City Hall and the newspaper offices. During the march of the procession the bells of the fire department tolked. At the cemetery several eloquent orations were delivered.

Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., May 30, 1868. National Cemetery, near this city, were decorated to-day. About four thousand persons were present The negroes turned out in large numbers with flowers, and each grave was marked with a minia ture United States flag. An address was delivered by Rev. R. M. Manly. All the government offices, be side the Post Office, were closed.

Ceremonies in North Carolina

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 30, 1868.

Memorial ceremonies in honor of Union dead took place to-day. About two hundred colored and twen ty-five white persons formed the procession. An address was delivered by General J. C. Abbett.

KNOXVILLE, May 30, 1868. A magnificent and enthusiastic tribute of respec was to-day paid to the Federal dead by the citizen of Knoxville and surrounding country. Workshops were closed, business suspended and the people in great numbers gathered to the National Cemetery, where every one of the three thousand graves was decorated with flowers with appropriate ceremonies. Chancellor Temple delivered the address. The greatest good feeling was manifested by all classes.

МЕМРИІS, Мау 30, 1868. The decorations at the National Cemetery to-day were largely attended, and it is estimated that five thousand persons were present. The Grand Army of thousand persons were present. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Union League and various colored societies participated. Flowers were strewn on the graves of all. Much disappointment was felt at the absence of Governor Fletcher and General Hurlbut. Several speeches were made, a poem was read and the exercises were interspersed with music. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony and decorum of the solemn occasion.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1868. The government and city employes were granted leave of absence to-day to participate in the cere-monies of decorating the graves of the Union Steamboats were furnished for conveying particl-pants to Chalmette Cemetery free.

COOPER UNION COMMENCEMENT.

The ninth annual commencement of the Cooper Union was celebrated last night in the large lecture hall of that building. The room was crowded to repletion with the friends of the pupils and many who were drawn hither from motives of curlosity and pleasure. The place was handsomely organiented with the national colors, and the arms of the different States, illuminated on shields, were hung up in conspicuous parts of the hall. The platform had been enlarged for the occasion, in order to afford room for the numerous pupils, the board of directors of the institution and the orchestra. It was some time after the hour announced on the programme that the exercises commenced. The chair was occupied by the veteran founder of the institution, Peter Cooper, whose appearance on the platform was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasin which made the walls echo back the heartfelt greeting accorded him. Following him were the directors, and after them came the pupils, male and female, who took their allotted seats on either side of Mr. Cooper.

When all were seated and the first welcome of the audience passed away into silence the Rev. Dr. Burchard rose and spoke the opening prayer, calling a blessing on all and praying that the Great Being above might give strength and earnestness to the pupils to persevere in the path of studies they had chosen. Following the reverend gentlemen and first in the order of exercises was the salutatory address and essay, which was spoken with some effect by Miss Fanny E. Plumb. This lady was followed by a Borian choral, "Advent Hymn," sung by the members of the Orpheon class, under the direction of Mr. Jerome Hopkins. Next came an oration on "Ambition," spoken by Henry J. Pape. The Orpheon class again regaled the audience with a festival anthem, "Oh, be Joyful in God," and an essay on "Right Action" was spoken by Miss Sarah W. Fuller.

Mr. Abram S. Hewett then read or rather spoke on the progress of the Institute during the past year. In the course of his remarks he adverted to lack of education among the working classes of the city and the consequent loss they must necessarily experience in not being able to possess themselves of the many facilities which the Cooper Union classes held out to those who desired to help themselves. The pleasure. The place was handsomely ornamented with the national colors, and the arms of the different

the working classes to possess a technical education; but in order to do so it was first necessary that they should at least have the rudiments of a common school education. It was to be regretted that the number was deplorably low. There is, continued the speaker, a sort of personal pride existing among the mechanics of New York which prevents them from attending the night schools in the different educational districts in the city. He regretted that this state of things existed. In order, however, to overcome this difficulty the Board of Education has resolved to establish what may be termed high night schools, where workingmen (those who do not possess them) may obtain the elementary principles of education, which, when possessed, may enable them to acquire the advantages of a technical education in the Institute classes. He concluded his remarks by an aliusion to the future prospects of the institution.

Wilson G. Hunt gave an account of the financial condition of the society for the past year. It is as follows:—

ERCEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1807.

| ERCEIPTS | State | S | Balance in treasury January 1, 1868. | \$6,734 | Rent due Cooper Union | 1,638 | Total balance | \$8,373 | Unexpended appropriation | \$8,216

A number of important whiskey cases are before the United States District Court at St. Louis, in which the defendants are H. T. Sperry and B. S. Prettyman, both of Pekin, III.

During the past week heavy rain storms have pre-

vailed on the plains west of Omaha, Nebraska, doing

valled on the plains west of Omaha, Nebraska, doing considerable damage.

The veterans of the late "One Hundredth" regiment N. Y. S. M. will celebrate the anniversary of their first fight on Monday next, at the City Hall at Buffalo, with much pomp. Members from every part of the State will be present.

In the Boston Hide and Leather National Bank defalcation case James D. Martin and A. C. Feiton have been indicted jointly for making false entries in the books of the bank and misapplying the funds of the same.

The Owl train from New York to Boston via the Shore line ran off the track yesterday morning near Providence. The cause of the accident was the washing away of the road bed by the heavy rain. The locomotive was pretty thoroughly used up, but no one was injured.

The bids for the purchase of \$250,000 of the Cincinnati Workhouse bonds, bearing interest at 7 3-10 per cent, for twenty years from June 21, 1868, have been awarded to the Bank of the Ohio Valley at seven per cent premium.

been awarded to the Bank of the Ohio Valley at seven per cent premium.

The citizens arrested at Hamburg, S. C., and carried to Aiker, were released yesterday on the promise of giving ba'U for their appearance when the trial takes place.

John G. Clayton, an c'd merchant of Augusta, Ga., committed suicide on Fr'dday night by firing the contents of a shot gun into h, b' breast.

Accounts from Southwestern Georgia represent that the negroes are work, 'g well. One-third less cotton has been planted than 'ust year. The plant is looking vigorous and healthy. There is plonty of corn and wheat. Flanters antici vate a large yield.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Curtain About to Fall-Rest and the Four Books—The Chumber of Commerce and Mr. Burlingame—The Geographical Society— Visit to the Travellers' Club.

The present sojourn of the Chinese embassy in this city, at the head of which stands Mr. Burlingeme, is rapidly drawing to a close. At forty minutes past eight o'clock A. M. to-morrow, railway time, they will take their departure for the national capi-tal, where rooms have been engaged for them at Willard's Hotel. On Tuesday or Wednesday next the heads of the embassy, with their attachés, will be formally presented to his Excellency the Presi-dent, and immediately thereafter official business will be opened and negotiations by the contracting parties continued to a satisfactory conclusion.

TEA AND CONFUCIUS.

The unusual journey to and prolonged sight-seeing on Randali and Blackwell Islands on Friday somewhat fatigued the tajens of the embassy. Excepting Teh and Lien, all, ministers and attachés alike, remained within doors during the whole of yesterday, and as all the Chinese are followers of Koonflengslee (Confucius) Catholic Church, the hours were passed in studying English, reading the "four books" of the great philosopher, smoking tobacco and drinking tea—they preferring the green to the black kind, because of, as they contend, its superior aroma and pleasant taste.

as they contend, its superior aroma and pleasant taste.

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.

Mr. Teh was, as we have hinted, engaged yesterday afternoon in the laudable employment of buying fans in Broadway. At an early hour he purchased and caused to be forwarded to his hotel two respectable bundles of fans, gotten up in limitation of the Chinese article, and at four o'clock, with Lien and some fellow who had "wrung himself into the confidence" of the French translator, was busily employed in making a clean sweep of nearly all the cheap contrivances in the fan-ciful line a store he had entered contained. During the day Teh succeeded in expending a large sum of money on fans, and fans only! He had left at his rooms seemingly enough to last every Oriental in the composite embassy until their return to the Central Land, let them use them never so much.

When Mr. Teh was questioned as to the possible use he and his associates could make of so many fans, he closed his left optic with something that had the appearance of a wink, and replied that they were intended as presents. So ladies of Yankee land, particularly those of you who reside in Washington, when you are presented with these trides, accept them as tokens of profound esteem on the part of the donors, but do not for a moment delude yourselves with the idea that they are genuine—that is of Chinese manufacture—for they are not. They were manufactured "Down East" and sold, dozens of them at a time, to Herr Teh in a fancy store on Broadway.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MR. BURLINGAME.

At an early hour vesterday a sneckel committee.

them at a time, to Herr Teh in a fancy store on Broadway.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MR. BURLINGAME. At an early hour yesterday a special committee from the Chamber of Commerce, composed of ex-Mayor Opdyke, S. B. Chittenden, F. A. Conkling, A. A. Low, John C. Green, R. Warren Weston, David Oliphant, Alexander T. Stewart, Moses H. Grinnell, James Brown, Peter Cooper, F. C. Cowdin, W. H. Fogg, Walter S. Griffith, John Austin Stevens, Jr.; Henry L. Bogart and Abram S. Hewitt waited on the Hon. Anson Burlingame at the Westminster Hotel. These gentlemen were immediately conducted to the private parlor of his Excellency, where they were severally introduced to the heads of the embassy.

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE CHAMBER.

Immediately upon the usual formalities consequent on the reception of these distinguished citizens had been gone through with, ex-Mayor Opdyke, as chairman of the committee addressed the members of the embassy as follows:—

Immediately upon the usual formalities consequent on the reception of these distinguished citizens had been gone through with, ex-Mayor Opdyke, as chairman of the committee addressed the members of the embassy as follows:—

Mr. BURLINGAME AND GENTLEMEN OF THE EMBASY:—We have been deputed by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, to greet you in its name, with a cordial welcome to this commercial metropolis, and also to assure you of its hearty sympathy with the objects of your important mission. It is as gratifying as it is novel to meet diplomatic representatives of the great empire of the East—an empire which embraces within its extended boundaries nearly one-half of the human family, but which has hitherto declined to enter fully into that system of international comity that has marked the intercourse of other nations. Your presence here as the diplomatic representatives of China, accredited to all other treaty Powers, proves that the present enlightened rulers of that empire are fully imbued with the spirit of progress that distinguishes the age which we live. Your appointment will constitat an important cra in the history of diplomacy. Never before has a foreign embassy been commissioned by a government representing so large a portion of the human race, or so widely accredited. We cannot doubt that your exalted mission will prove as beneficent in its results as it is grand and comprehensive in design. If you succeed in bringing the diverse civilizations of the East and the West into diplomatic accord, you will confer a great boon upon both; for you will have thus laid the foundations of friendly intercourse and extended commerce through which both will derive great benefits. It is to the salutary effects of your mission on commerce that the merchants of New York naturally look with the deepest interest and most encouraging hopes. Many members of the Chamber have long been engaged in the trade of this country with China; some of them now in your presence have resided there for many years. We do n

io confer on an American citizen the distinguished honor of placing him at the head of this important mission. I have the pleasure of handing you an engrossed copy of the resolution adopted by the Chamber.

Upon receiving the engrossed copy of the resolutions presented by Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Burlingame simply replied that he must repeat to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce who had thus honored, through him, the gentlemen composing the embassy that which he had stated elsewhere, namely, that until the mission had been formally received by the national authorities at Washington he must, in justice to the government which had confided so much to his keeping, reserve himself from any explicitness of expression in regard to its objects. No diplomatic propriety, however, required it to repulse the good will which everywhere so unanimously met it. On the contrary the historic courtesy of the people he represented required him to respond warmly to all such manifestations. He therefore responded with all the fervor possible, and in the name of himself and of his associates thanked Mr. Opdyke and the distinguished body of merchants he represented for this cordial manifestation of good will. He should do all in his power to realize the hopes expressed by them, and he invoked their aid and the aid of all good men in support of the mission. He desired in the future, as he found in the present, that the good will of the people toward the mission should rise above local party, and even national prejudices; that he was glad that there was one subject upon which men of every creed and every party could unite. While they were endeavoring to unite their and his beloved country, in which effort they had his warm sympathy, he havoked their aid in support of this sincere movement on the part of a great people to unite the whole human race. In response to their kind invitation to meet the members of the Chamber of Commerce at their rooms, he regreted that want of time would prevent his doing so during his present stay in New

who have and have their being within the shadow of the Capitol.

RECEPTION AT THE TRAVELLERS' CLUB.

Since their arrival in the United States Mr. Burlingame and suite have not met with a more cordial reception than was accorded to them last evening by the members of the Travellers' (lub. Devoid of all formality and divested of any ostentations display, the greeting was one of harmonious sympathy—a re-union of heartfelt friendship. Shortly attereight o'clock a brilliant assemblage congregated within the hospitable wails of the wandering fraternity, who throughout the evening displayed the utmost attention to their numerous visitors. Beauty and fashion reigned supreme, for it must be observed that rarely has such an assemblage been witnessed within such a limited compass. Not only were the apartments densely crowded by many friends as well as ourious admirers—and there were many of the fair sex among the latter—but numbers were content to remain on tiptoe at the doors to witness the moving panorama fecting by in vainly attempted promensed. The representatives of Venus were present in

the most gaudy array, and added brilliancy and picturesqueness to the sincere and warmhearted reception of the distinguished Chiness Ambassador. Grafulla's excellent hand, under the direction of C. W. Wernig, was in attendance and discoursed the most cloquent music, releved reintervals by a few flourishes on the pianoforte by Mr. Milis. The selections of the orchestra were most appropriate, consisting chiefly of the overtures from "Crispino," "Fra Diavolo," "La Forza del Destino," together with several popular waltzes and galops, which, no doubt, added clasticity to the slowly moving steps of the promenaders. A glimpse of impatience was visible on many a face, lor up to nine o'clock the Embassy had not appeared; but a half-hour soon fitted by and Mr. Burlingame and suite were announced. There was the usual commotion, a crowding and the slightest possible crushing, which under the circumstances could not be avoided, for the travellers are numerous and their friends legion. Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Ross Brown, Secretary, and two of the chief mandarins, their secretaries and interpreters, arrived about half past nine o'clock and were escorted by Mr. Dunbar, Mr. C. D. Poston, United States Commissioner to China, Captain Reid and others, to the reception room, where they were cordially welcomed by the Vice President, Mr. H. Pearson, who in a few appropriate observations gave the Minister a sincere thanks for the cordial reception which had been given to the cub that he as a traveller was a member of the club, and, therefore, would not he hand of true fellowship. At the close of Mr. Burlingame's address, which was exceedingly short, the best commencement of which would be to extend the hand of true fellowship. At the close of Mr. Burlinghame's address, which was exceedingly short, the reception was formally gone through. It should be mentioned that the occasion was one of social reunion, not for the expression of any particular views, commercial or otherwise, but an opportuninity taken advantage of by the club to add to t

A Committee to Invite the Chinese Missio to Visit Boston. Boston, May 30, 1868.

A committee of the city government, including Charles H. Allen, President of the Common Council, left to-day to invite Mr. Burlingame and the Chine Embassy to visit Boston and accept the hospitaliti of the city.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.-Last evening, at half-past six o'clock, James W. Hadley, residing at 368 Second street, was arrested by officer McGivney, of the Eleventh precinct, on the charge of forging a draft on the Chatham National Bank. He was taken to the Eleventh precinct station house and locked up. At nine o'clock Captain Waish thought he was in a dying condition. He was at once removed to Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Kimbark, police surgeon, stated that the prisoner was suffering from the effects of poison.

MISCELLANEOUS. By Long Phellow.

"He shall be blest," the prophet said.
"Who 'mong his fellow men
Shall do the greatest good to all
And so be judged by them." Fulfilment.

Heaven's blessings on thee, David,
Blessings of the rich and poor,
For your Prize Soap, like the sunshine
Shall be blessed for evermore. DAVID'S Prize Soap is sold by grocers. Try it; you'll like it.

A BROLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED IN NEW YORK and States where desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free.

M. HOWES, Autorney, 78 Nassau street.

M. HOWES, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

A. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, EXTRA CLASS, 357,
decided by Missouri State Lottery, class 357:—18.

ENTUCKY STATE—EXTRA CLASS 557.—18.

22, 5, 61, 8, 50, 57, 25, 31, 47, 64, 66, 29, 68,
ERSTUCKY STATE—CLASS 589, DECORPT, MISSOURI
STATE, CLASS 489, DECORPT, MISSOURI
STATE, 16, 68, 38, 5, 74, 8, 28, 39,
MOERAY, EDDY & CO, Managers.

PADUCAH LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS 469, DECIDED BY MISSOURI,
CLASS 499—MAY 30, 1868.

15, 75, 56, 72, 37, 76, 58, 61, 2, 6, 70, 8, 66,
PADUCAH—CLASS 410, DECIDED BY MISSOURI, CLASS 410, MAY 30, 1868.

7, 78, 10, 63, 48, 42, 16, 40, 9, 65, 32, 44, 35,
WOOD, COLTON & CO, Managers.

For circulars, &c., in the above Lotteries address

For circulars, &c., in the above Lotteries address

Covington, Ky.

A . OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COL-A — OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COI.

lege Lottery of Kentucky:

8HELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS 257, MAY 30, 1868.

55, 78, 76, 63, 43, 49, 38, 12, 14, 11, 55, 19, 8,

8HELBY COLLEGE—CLASS 258, MAY 30, 1868.

33, 40, 19, 55, 41, 49, 34, 58, 62, 74, 23, 5, 1.

FRANCE, SMITH & CO., Managera.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 103, MAY 30, 1868.

51, 8, 68, 77, 14, 25, 37, 72, 75, 30, 65, 48, 56,

KENTUCKY—CLASS 104, MAY 30, 1868.

40, 59, 3, 28, 46, 27, 10, 44, 14, 54, 25, 24, 31.

MCINTIEL, MOBILEEN & CO., Managera.

40, 52, 5, McINTIRE, McBRIEN & CO., Managers.
For circulars and information in the above Lotteries address
FRANCE, SMITH & CO.,
Covington, Ky. Covington, Ky.

A. This delicious and healthy summer beverage can be made by every family with very little trouble and triding expense by getting a bottle of

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS.
A 40 cent bottle will make 10 gallons and a 75 cent bottle sufficient to make 25 gallons of the Beer.
Also put up for the trade in quart bottles and gallon cang at \$4 and \$12 each. Full directioes on each bottle or cangor of the service of the

A. PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FUR-nished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, 200 Broadway.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR, FOR CATARRH, NEURAL-iga, &c.; Briggs' Curative for Corns, Buntons, ingrow-ing Nails, &c.—Sold by druggists. Samples free of Dr. J. Briggs, Chiropodist, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street. CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALLO

RYE WHISKEY, OF THE DISTILLATION OF A. OVER-OW PRICES
For China, Glass and Silver Plated Ware.

OW PRICES

For China, Glass and Silver Plated Ware.

Decorated Dinner Sets. \$70.06

Decorated French China Tea Sets 11.07

French China Dinner Sets, 187 useful pieces \$8.05

White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces 6.56

Paris Granite Dinner Sets, 185 useful pieces 98.07

White Grante Toliet Sets, 1 pieces 575

Silver Plated Tea Sets, 4 pieces 12.0

Silver Plated Tea Sets, 5 pieces 20.00

Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces 20.00

Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces 70.00

Chandellers and Gas Pixtures, Bronzes, Clocks, Glassware, 6.00

Chandellers and Gas Pixtures, Bronzes, Clocks, Glassware, 6.00

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 485, 490 and and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street.

MORE CAUSES OF BLOOD POISON.

Excessive labor or undue excitement sometimes serious sickness by causing an accelerated motion to the blood. Grief, fear and anxiety burt by making the blood to circulate slower. Both causes may produce serious evils to the health unless prevented by timely aid. Here we are admonished of the superior advantage of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. For if the blood goes too fast, from nervous or other causes, they allay the turmoil and are bealing balm to the brain. While, should the blood circulate too slowly, tinting the skin with a dark hue, they at once relieve the blood of its excess of carbon; thus they relieve the mind and restore the health. Should an organ be weaker than the rest there impure matters from the blood will be deposited. This is the way lumps, boils, tumors, carbuncles are produced. All are cured, often prevented, by the use of BRANDRETH'S

PILLS. Principal office, Brandreth House, New York, Sold by all druggists.

MORTON & CO.'S BOURBON, WHEAT, RYE AND Barley Whiskey, in iron bound barrels and half barrels, for sale, to the trade only, by R. P. CLARKE, agent, 45 Dey street.

MALT, RYE AND TODDY WHISKEY, FROM THE well known and reliable house of Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, Canada, for sale by H. P. CLARKE, 45 Dey street. BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY, IN IRON BOUND barrels, from the Mount Verbon Distillery, for sale by H. P. CLARKE, agent, 45 Dey street. ON CONSIGNMENT—OLD RYE WHISKEY, FROM the distillery of John A. Bates, for sale by H. P. CLARKE, 45 Dey street.

PORT WINE. ANDRESEN'S, OF OPORTO, IN eighths and quarter bound packages, for sale, in bond or duty paid, by H. P. CLARKE, 48 Dey street. HOLLAND GIN, IN HALF PIPES, EX GARDNES
Colby, from Rotterdam February, 1867, in bond, for sale
by H. P. CLARKE, 45 Dep street.